

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS FOR 1864.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE: In answer to Gov. O. P. Morton's circular, published by order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

This is a masterly and complete refutation of the misstatements and false promises contained in the circular of the Republican State Central Committee, and should be placed in the hands of every voter in the State, so that the people may judge themselves, correctly and intelligently, as to the issues raised by the two parties. The facts contain twenty large and clearly printed pages. Price, 40¢ per hundred.

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ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,
Indianapolis, Ind.

O. P. M. on the Presidency.

A few days ago His Excellency expressed the opinion that if General Grant were successful in capturing Richmond, a result he did not doubt, he was certain to be the next President—that opposition to him would be of no more avail than beating back a driving storm with a wisp of straw. In the case of General Grant, success in a military campaign, the Governor thinks will be the standard of merit and the qualification to fill a position which will more than ever for the next four years require a thorough knowledge of the science of government, wisdom, sagacity, firmness and administrative ability of the highest order. It is easy to involve a nation in difficulty, but to extricate it from trouble requires great judgment and skill. General Grant may be the man who in the present crisis will be "first in war and first in peace." The fact that so prominent a Republican as His Excellency looks to General Grant as the coming man to preside over and guide the destinies of the nation is evidence that he has but little confidence in those now in power. A large portion of the Republicans entertain this sentiment, and those who so think demand a change of administration as necessary to save the nation from utter ruin. The call for the Cleveland Convention to assemble on the 31st of May, which we published yesterday, and which is signed by leading Republicans in all sections of the State, is in language most positive and unmistakable, insists that new men shall be placed in power, whose honesty and ability will be a guarantee that efficiency and integrity will characterize the future conduct of our public affairs. While we do not suppose those considerations will weigh much with our "noble" Governor, he may have the sagacity to "smell the breeze from afar"—that popular revolution which will break asunder party restraints and remove the dead weights which now hang so heavily upon the nation.

The War News.

The attention of the whole country, South as well as North, is turned to the struggle in Virginia between Grant and Lee. The telegraphic reports of the contest have been decided ly sensational. No decisive results have yet been achieved. The two powerful armies are still confronting each other, as defiant as when the struggle first commenced. This morning when the public General Grant's address to his army, giving the results of eight days' battle. The does not correspond with the daily telegraphic reports which have been published, even those from the highest official sources. According to the official bulletins published one week ago to day, from the Secretary of War, it was announced that the army of General Grant was still in line of battle in that neighborhood. The inconsistency in these accounts is calculated to shake confidence in any statement that is made even from official sources.

A few days ago the telegraphic reports stated most positively that Lee was short of provisions—that there was great disaffection in the rebel army in that regard, and that the rebel commander had announced to his army that it would have to look to Grant for subsistence. To be sure it did not state in what way, whether by conquest or submission, but it was asserted most positively that the ration was short from the rebel quarters. A telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Secretary Stanton, received yesterday, announced that Gen. Sheridan had made a successful cavalry raid in the rear of Gen. Lee, one result of which was that he had destroyed a million of rations! This is the burning, the first or last of these reports? Or, are they both?

We are fighting enemies who have displayed wonderful sagacity, skill, and resources. It is probable that they would keep a powerful army in the field without providing, we may add, securing subsistence beyond any doubtful contingency? Considering that the rebellion will be overcome by the campaign of this year, it is reasonable to suppose that this triumph is to be achieved by a single blow? It is useless to disguise the fact that the Confederacy has a nationality. It has been maintained through a terrific struggle of three years duration, and against fearful odds. Whatever difference of opinion may have existed among the Southern people at the commencement of the war, there is none now. They are united. With them it is a death struggle. The issue presented to them is subjugation, emancipation, confiscation and miscegenation. All that a proud people hold dear is involved. Every honest man must admit that such is the case, no matter how much he may condemn their cause. Defeat overwhelms them in irresistible ruin. Knowing and feeling this, they have every incentive to inspire them to determined and desperate resistance. And the harder such a people are pressed, in this degree will their resources be developed.

The subjugation of the rebellion during this year we fear will be more than a breakfast spell.

and it may be more than a dinner spell. Powerful armies, overwhelming in numbers apparently, with all the appliances of war, are marshalled against the rebel stronghold, and with every appearance of an easy triumph. But at every step they have met a determined foe. It could not be otherwise. There are men of our own race and we would not wish to be disgraced by cowardice, for that would humiliate both alike.

We do not profess to be able to give an intelligent view of the situation. It is useless to speculate upon the results when the logic of events will before many days solve the problem. We know that there has been eight days' terrible fighting, the most so of the war, and the victims are numbered by tens of thousands. And so accustomed has the public mind become to these details of carnage that the human slaughter excites but little feeling. There is an anxiety to hear the result, but the fearful cost is hardly taken into consideration.

We may speculate a little and venture an opinion. Lee's army may be driven back from one line of defense to another, and finally upon Richmond. This will not, however, end the struggle. The rebel capital is probably garrisoned and provisioned to withstand a long siege. We predicate this opinion upon the fact that able military men are managing the contest on the rebel side. It is not safe to draw the conclusion, however much we may wish it otherwise, that the capture of Richmond will require a fearful sacrifice of blood and treasure?

LATEST WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The total number of men killed or wounded up from the battle field, so far, is 127,000. Of this number 1,400 have been taken in the hospitals at Alexandria and the remainder distributed throughout the hospitals in this city.

Our army surgeons who came up last night say we have about 15,000 wounded at Fredericksburg and Belle Plaine.

The above figures include many skeletons, who, when separated from the wounded, will decrease the number materially.

WASHINGTON, May 14—11:20 P. M.
To Major General Dix:

An official dispatch from Gen. Sheridan has just been received, dated Bottom's Bridge, via Fort Monroe, Va.

Sheridan says that on the 9th he marched around the enemy's right flank, and on the evening of that day he reached the North Anna river without opposition.

That night he destroyed the enemy's depot at Beaver Dam, three large trains of 100 cars, two fine locomotives, 200,000 pounds of bacon, and other stores amounting in all to one million and a half of rations.

He also destroyed the telegraph and railroad track for about ten miles, embracing several columns, captured 378 of our men, including two Colonels, one Major and several other officers.

On the morning of the 10th he resumed operations, crossing the North Anna at Grand Quatre-Bras, and went into camp about daylight on the 11th.

He captured Ashland Station, destroyed there one locomotive and a train of cars, an engine house and two or three Government buildings containing a large amount of stores. He also destroyed several miles of road embracing six culverts and trestle bridges and the telegraph wires.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 11th he resumed the march on Richmond. He found the rebel Gen. Stuart with his cavalry concentrated at Yellow Tavern and immediately attacked him. After an obstinate contest he gained possession of the turnpike, capturing two pieces of artillery and driving his forces back toward Ashland and across the north fork of the Chickahominy.

At the same time a body charged down the Break road and captured the first line of the enemy's works around Richmond.

After the capture of the whole of the line of the turnpike, capturing two pieces of artillery and driving his forces back toward Ashland and across the north fork of the Chickahominy.

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The fight continued through the afternoon of the 12th, and before daylight resulted in a victory to our troops.

The fight was so terrible that in the forenoon, and added largely to our prisoners and pushed the enemy more severely than any previous day.

We have over 8,000 prisoners, while we have not lost over half that number and only three spiked guns.

Every battery in the corps was engaged, averaging 500 rounds each.

Nearly all the batteries in the other corps were also similarly engaged.

Gen. Wright and one of his staff were slightly wounded by a shell but did not leave the field.

The wounded in the 5th corps amount to over 800 in a day's fight.

The 3rd Massachusetts which left Culpepper C. H. with 600 muskets, has but 530 muskets but 120 left.

The 4th Michigan which had 277 has now only 17 men.

The rebel Gen. Johnson of Hill's corps was killed yesterday.

The Herald's correspondent, writing from the battle field, May 13, 6 P. M., says:

The rebel capital is probably garrisoned and provisioned to withstand a long siege.

We predicate this opinion upon the fact that able military men are managing the contest on the rebel side. It is not safe to draw the conclusion, however much we may wish it otherwise, that the capture of Richmond will require a fearful sacrifice of blood and treasure?

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Democrat has news from Red river to the 5th.

Admiral Porter was at Alexandria with his iron clads.

The large force was engaged in damming the river at Alexandria so as to give depth of water on the falls for the gunboats to pass over. It will take two weeks to raise the water.

Gen. Grover commands at Alexandria.

The Federal lines embrace a circuit of three miles.

There was no communication by land with the army at Grand Ecore.

McClelland was reorganizing his corps at New Orleans for the purpose of reinforcing Banks.

General Smith will return with his troops to Vicksburg.

Butler and Halliday of Illinois brought out six hundred and forty-seven bales of cotton from Alexandria.

Messengers have gone to Washington to libel the rebel capital.

Magruder with 24,000 men is reported to have joined Kirby Smith's forces at Sabine Cross Roads.

Price had detached three thousand men to work on fortifications seven miles below Shreveport.

Dr. Derby, Surgeon in Chief with Banks, reported the Federal loss of killed, 1,340 wounded, and 1,560 missing and prisoners.

Whiskey, flour and other commodities are scarce.

Flour, Sugar and Western oil are in demand.

Flour, 50¢ per bushel; sugar, 25¢ per pound; oil, 10¢ per gallon.

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New York Cattle Market.

MARKET DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1904.

Species	Grade	Weight	Price
Cattle	Choice	1,200	10.00
Cattle	Good	1,200	9.00
Cattle	Fair	1,200	8.00
Cattle	Poor	1,200	7.00
Cattle	Very Poor	1,200	6.00
Cattle	Worst	1,200	5.00
Cattle	Light	1,200	4.00
Cattle	Medium	1,200	3.00
Cattle	Heavy	1,200	2.00
Cattle	Very Heavy	1,200	1.00

At the opening of the market for beef cattle in 1864, the offering, which was a superior quality to that of any previous year, was very large, and the market was very active.

The market was very active, and the prices were very high, and the market was very active.

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GROCERIES.

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MEDICAL BOOKS, &C.

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